Equal Rights

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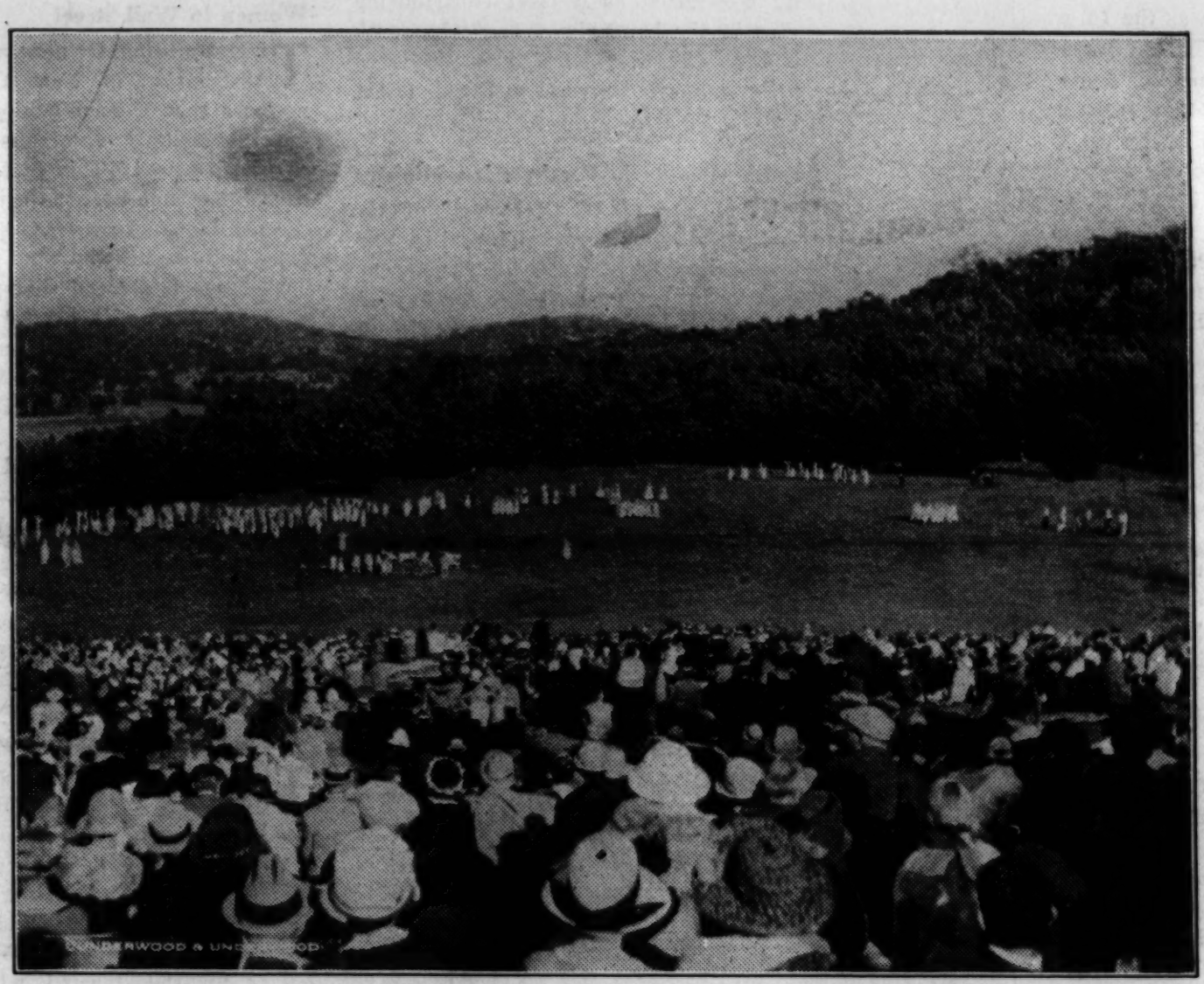

Farewell to Election Campaigners

Meadowmount In The Adirondacks, August 17

Feminist Notes

International Women's Organizations

CHRYSTAL MacMILLAN, one of the most prominent of the feminist leaders in Great Britain and long identified with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, gives a survey of women's international organizations in the Woman's Year Book, which has recently been published in England. She writes:

> "No review of the position of women internationally would be complete without a reference to women's international organizations. The first of these was the International Council of Women, founded in 1888, to provide means of communication between women from all countries to meet and confer upon the welfare of the commonwealth, the family and the individual. Among its departments of work are those for Peace by Arbitration, Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship, the Legal Position of Women, Emigration, Education and Health.
>
> "The organization which concentrates on equal suffrage and the establishment of a real equality of liberty, status and opportunities between men and women is the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, founded in 1904, which with its newspaper, the *International Women's Suffrage News,* supplies the material for feminist propaganda in all countries.
>
> "Another politically active organization is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, founded in 1915, one of the new Peace Societies. It works also for the emancipation of women and deals with the question of peace, not in the abstract, but with the concrete problems of the differences between nations as they arise.
>
> "The diversity of the international activities of women is exemplified in the work of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, the International Federation of Working Women, founded at the time of the first meeting of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations to put forward the working woman's point of view.
>
> "With the further removal of restrictions and consequent capacity to develop interests on different lines, it is to be hoped that many other women's international organizations may be founded."

London Medical School For Women

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS is being raised in London to endow three chairs for the London Medical School for Women, to be named after the founders—Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Sophia Jex-Blake and Dr. Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson.

Married Woman

IN a new book, "The Economic Position of the Married Woman," by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, the point is stressed that the wife should be no longer considered as "maintained," but that she should be publicly recognized as a vital contributing factor in the home, in co-operating with the wage earner. The book is published by the Oxford University Press (England).

English Women in Presbyterian Ministry

THE Reverend W. McDowell of the Cavan Presbytery, London, has presented an overture, requesting the Assembly to declare women eligible for any office in the Church on the same conditions and in the same manner as men. His proposal was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bingham, and has been sent to the Presbyteries for ratification.

Equal Moral Standard Sought In India

IN a statement issued by the president of the Khilafat Committee for the reconstruction of Muslim Society in India occurs the following, dealing with the ideal of an equal moral standard:

> "Purity of morals must be insisted upon for men no less than for women, and the curse of prostitution must be removed in practice and theory."

Women In Canton Of Bale

IN the recent elections for the Synod of the Canton of Bale, Switzerland, nine women (out of twenty candidates) were elected to the Synod and twenty-eight to the council.

Every Governor

In The States

Should Receive

Equal Rights.

DOES YOURS?

First Woman Doctor

THE present year marks the 75th anniversary of the graduation of the first woman physician in the United States—Elizabeth Blackwell, who received her M.D. from Geneva College in 1849.

Bahais For Equality Of Women

THE Bahais are working for Equal Rights for women, according to Mountfort Mills, president of the American Society of the Bahais.

Women In Wall Street

THE Building Owners and Managers' Association of New York City announces that women workers are becoming increasingly numerous in the Wall Street districts. This fact, according to the announcement, was established by a recent door-to-door census of first-class office buildings in the Wall Street section.

The census showed that in one typical office building, with a total population of 10,868, the proportion of men to women was two to one, compared with four men to every woman ten years ago.

Presbyterians Refuse Equal Rights

THE General Council of the Presbyterian Church of the United States refused, at a recent meeting, a petition of the women members of the Presbyterian Church to be given official recognition and full voting power in the synods and presbyteries of the Church.

Discriminations Against Stewardesses

THE rate for tipping issued by some steamship lines discriminates against women, according to the card of instructions issued to each member of the American Bar Association sailing for the recent meeting in London, which indicated that as to tips on board ships, $5 would be necessary for the steward, while $3 would be needed for the stewardess.

Statue Of Pilgrim Maiden

A BRONZE statue entitled "The Pilgrim Maiden" has been erected at Plymouth, Massachusetts, by the National Society of New England Women. It is designed to be "a memorial to those women and young girls whose courage and fortitude helped found this Republic." The statue will be unveiled in Plymouth on September 4th. The presentation will be made by Mrs. Eugene J. Grant of Brooklyn, New York, national president of the Society, and the statue will be unveiled by Mrs. Richard Henry Green of New York, a former president. Henry H. Kitson is the sculptor.

A Married Woman's Name

Government Insists On Husband's Name

MR. J. R. McCARL, Comptroller-General of the United States, handed down a ruling on August 8th to the effect that married women employed by the Government cannot sign their maiden names on Government payrolls, but must use their husbands' surnames.

The case in which this ruling was laid down was that of Dr. Marjorie Mason Jarvis, who is attached to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington. She was married last May to Mr. Charles Lloyd Hutson, but continued to use her own name—the name by which she is known professionally. She refused to sign her husband's name to the pay roll, insisting upon her right to her own name. She retained Olive Lacy, who is a member of the Washington Bar and of the Woman's Party to contend for her rights.

THIS resulted in the Comptroller-General's ruling, which is as follows:

"August 8th, 1924.

"The Honorable,

"The Secretary of the Interior.

"Sir—By your reference dated July 17th, 1924, decision is requested whether a woman employe who has married and continues in the service may be carried on the payroll under her maiden name or whether the surname of her husband must be shown on the payroll.

"It appears that an employe of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Dr. ———, notified the superintendent that she was to be married to a Mr. ——— on May 24th, 1924, and that she was so married. Accordingly the employe's name was changed on the payroll from ——— to ———. The employe has since refused to sign her married name on the payroll and her attorney has notified the superintendent that the employe desires to retain her maiden name.

"In Vol. 21, American and English Encyclopedia of Law, 312, the following rule is laid down: 'Married women—By custom a woman at marriage *loses* her own surname and acquires that of her husband.' In Vol. 29 Cyc., 264, on the subject of husband and wife, it is stated that 'at marriage the wife takes the husband's surname.'

"The following quotation is taken from Vol. 1, pages 66 and 67, of Schouler's work on Domestic Relations: 'Marriage at our law does not change the man's name, but it confers his surname upon the woman. Until a decree of divorce giving a married woman leave to resume her maiden name goes into full effect, or widowhood is succeeded by a new marriage and another husband, she goes by her former husband's surname. * * *'

"In discussing the same subject Schouler says this is the law of England and America, and it would appear a wife can only obtain another name by separation. The foregoing rules of law are sustained by the following authorities: Carroll v. State, 53 Neb. 431; Ratcliffe v. McDonald, 123 Va. 97; Uihlein v. Gladeaux, 74 Ohio 232-247; Freeman v. Hawkins, 77 Texas 498; Peterson v. Little, 74 Iowa 223; Ansley v. Green, 82 Ga. 181; Fendall v. Goldsmid, 2 P. D. 263.

"In the Ohio and Texas cases, supra, the courts expressly held 'that the law confers upon a wife the surname of her husband upon marriage.'

"It is a universal rule of practice in the courts of this country that on granting a decree of divorce the court may by decree restore the maiden name of the wife. This is also the law of the District of Columbia. Section 979 of the District Code reads as follows:

"'Maiden name of wife restored—In granting a divorce from the bond of marriage the court may restore to the wife her maiden or other previous name.'

"It is apparent from this language that the law presumes the name of the woman is changed to that of the husband on contracting the marital relation, and the court has the option under Section 979, on granting a decree of divorce, to either restore the maiden name or the name of a deceased husband. She must have lost her maiden name, otherwise it could not be restored.

"It is true, our law has been liberalized by the passage of the so-called Married Women's Acts in most of the States of the Union, but these acts have to do largely with the property rights of the wife. At common law the husband not only became liable for the support of his wife, but took title to her property as a sort of compensation for the marital responsibility.

"While the Married Women's Acts recognize the wife in the married state as a *femme sole,* capable of suing and being sued, and these acts in some states give her the right to alienate her individual property without being joined by her husband, yet the old rule of marital unity is still preserved. All law writers agree that marriage is a civil contract, and most law writers agree that it is more than a mere contract. So far as the legal status of man and wife is concerned their relation is contractual, but marriage is an institution contemplating homes and families. Each family is a unit in the body politic, and it can hardly be imagined of husbands, wives and children composing the same family bearing different names. The law in this country, that the wife takes the surname of the husband, is as well settled, as that the domicile of the wife merges in the domicile of the husband. A wife might reside apart from her husband, but so long as she remains his lawful wife she has but one legal domicile, and that is the domicile of the husband.

"So it is with the name. She may have an assumed name, but she has but one legal name. The separate legal entity of the wife is not so generally recognized as to accept the maiden name rather than the surname of the husband. It is today the main distinction between a single woman and a married woman, and such fact has in the past appeared upon the payrolls. There appears no valid reason why it should not so continue, and the payroll should state the fact accordingly.

"The correspondence attached to the superintendent's letter is returned.

"Respectfully,

"(Signed) J. R. McCarl,

"Comptroller-General."

FOLLOWING this decision, Dr. Jarvis has been obliged to sign her husband's name to the payroll in order to draw her pay, although she has not otherwise accepted his name and continues to be known by her own.

The Woman's Party is preparing a protest against the ruling, and is asking for a reconsideration of the matter by the Department of the Interior.

"That a woman shall no longer be required by law or custom to assume the name of her husband upon marriage, but shall have the same right as a man to retain her own name after marriage" is one of the provisions of the Declaration of Principles of the Woman's Party.

WHEN the National Equal Rights Amendment is passed, it will mean that a woman will no longer be compelled to sign her husband's name in order to draw her salary, because no man is obliged to sign his wife's name in order to draw his. Every Government official, from the highest to the lowest, will then be bound to respect the right of a married woman to her own name.

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 18, 1923, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

International Aspect Of The Campaign

THE launching of the "Women for Congress" movement has significance not only for the United States, but for the entire world, for what American women do influences the position of women of all other countries. First, there is the present strategic position of the United States in world affairs, which attracts attention to any important action of her citizens. Second, there is the influence which American women exert upon the position of women everywhere because of the reputation they have acquired for the ability to live a free, joyous life, carving out their own destinies. Third, there are the thousands of new Americans and resident aliens, representing almost every nation upon the globe, who daily send home news of what is happening in this country.

In undertaking the movement to give women equal control with men of our national government, American women are resetting the goal of women not only in this country, but are resetting the goal for women 'round the world.

The Awakening Of Women

GLADSTONE once said that the great power of the vote was its awakening force. The "Women for Congress" movement in America, begun within four years after the granting of suffrage, is evidence of the truth of that statement. Every year that American women have voted has awakened them to a keener sense of their responsibility to the civilization under which they live, and the "Women for Congress" campaign is one expression of this awakening.

Before the winning of suffrage women wrote and spoke in their clubs on Browning, Arabian architecture, etc. For the last three years the ballot-holding women of the country have used their clubs for the serious study and discussion of pressing public questions. Child welfare laws, legislation affecting women, the League of Nations, the World Court, disarmament and many other such questions have replaced Browning and his fellow-poets on the programs of women's clubs. The same turning of interest is noticeable in colleges and universities. Courses in economics, sociology and political science, formerly the province of the men, are being crowded by eager girls. A lecturer on social or political problems draws a larger audience in the colleges than did ever one on the lyrics of Tennyson. In many other ways women are evincing their concern in the problems of our civilization.

Now that these questions are coming to take first place in the thoughts of women, it is inevitable that women demand an equal share with men in deciding such questions. This they can do only by having women as well as men in Congress. They are now taking the first steps to secure this representation. No greater evidence could be given of the American woman's awakened sense of her duty to the world in which she lives.

But it is said by some that the time for placing women in Congress is not now. It is claimed that women have not had the political experience which will enable them to represent their districts adequately.

This is the same argument which was made against suffrage for women. Many people who professed to believe in the principle of equal suffrage said that women had not yet had the experience which would enable them to vote intelligently. There was, however, no better way for women to learn to vote intelligently than by voting. There is now no better way for women to gain such political experience as is needed for exacting legislation than by taking part in legislating.

The responsibility of suffrage has awakened thousands of women. The responsibility of helping to guide the life of the nation through representation in Congress will have a like effect.

Women For Congress

By Alice Paul

Speech at the Woman's Party Conference at Westport, August 16th, to the 200 national and local officers and committee members and founders of the Woman's Party assembled at the Conference.

MADAM CHAIRMAN:

I wish to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Woman's Party endorse for Congress and do its utmost to elect all women nominees, irrespective of their political affiliations, who seem qualified to sit in Congress and who will support the Equal Rights Amendment and a general feminist program."

TWO HUNDRED OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS MEETING AT "WOMEN FOR CONGRESS" CONFERENCE

WE have met here to consider what election policy the Woman's Party shall adopt in the coming campaign, how we can use the two months that intervene before the elections, so that the position of women will be better at the end of the two months than it is today.

The situation before us with regard to the Equal Rights Amendment is similar to that we faced with regard to the national suffrage amendment in 1914, when we met in our first election conference. You remember that in 1914, when we entered the election compaign, no political party had endorsed the national suffrage amendment; no political leaders had championed it; congressmen were ashamed to be connected with it; no one considered it politically expedient to support it. It was in no sense a political issue. We went, you remember, into the suffrage states to campaign against every representative of the political party that was blocking the National Amendment in Washington, and the result was that at the end of the campaign every congressman from those suffrage states believed it expedient to support the amendment; each one professed his devotion to the amendment. It had become a political issue.

This year all the national political conventions have refused to support the Equal Rights Amendment, just as in 1914 they refused to support the suffrage amendment. Few men in Congress today think it politically advantageous to be for the Equal Rights Amendment, just as in 1914 few congressmen thought it politically expedient to be for the suffrage amendment.

BUT we are in a more powerful position today than we were in 1914. Then we were voteless, while today all women the country over have votes in their hands. We who are gathered in this Conference can vote and our own members all over the country are voters.

If, as an unenfranchised group, we could make the suffrage amendment an issue in the national elections of 1914, how much more can we do today as voters? The problem before us is—how shall we use our votes and how shall we work in the campaign so as to help the Equal Rights program?

SHALL we do as we did in 1914 and hold the party in power responsible for the non-passage of the Amendment? It seems to me that there is nothing to be gained by that course this year, for there really is no party in power this year. Instead of there being one party today with power to pass legislation, as the Democratic Party was in 1914, we have had a number of blocs in the present Congress which have prevented the President and the Republican Party, although nominally in control, from really being responsible for what happened and what did not happen in Congress.

Another plan that is proposed is that we support the party that is most friendly to the Equal Rights Amendment. But no party is really sufficiently friendly to deserve our support.

Another election policy that is proposed is to oppose the individual men who are against the Equal Rights Amendment, and support those who are for it. While it is, of course, important to oppose candidates who are against the Amendment and to support those who are for it, there are almost no candidates who are sufficiently for the Amendment, however much they may profess to be for it, to make it worth while to differentiate between candidates on this basis. The situation is exactly the same as it was with the suffrage amendment in 1914, when almost no congressional candidate was a sufficiently real advocate of suffrage to make it worth while to support him. Nearly all candidates will be for Equal Rights when we have succeeded in making it a political issue, and until that time no candidates will be very wholeheartedly for it.

THE plan which I wish to lay before you is that we try to elect our own women to Congress to look after our interests, and not depend on others to look after our interests for us. The farmers succeeded in bringing their wants to the attention of the country by electing farmers to Congress. Labor did the same thing in England and labor, as a result, has now begun to get consideration there. Women must follow the same course.

No group will ever find its interests adequately served by another group—each group must look after its own welfare. Only women are capable of feeling the present subjection of women and we must therefore depend upon women to remove that subjection. To do this effectively they must be in Congress itself, and not try to influence governmental action from the outside alone.

BUT we are told that women will be elected to Congress whether we make any effort to help them or not, and that it is not necessary for us to spend our time, our energy and our money on a campaign.

We can, of course, stand aside and leave

this matter to evolution. Undoubtedly, in years to come women will be in Congress equally with men. But women will not sit in Congress in any considerable numbers for the present unless women organize to put them there. Although we have been enfranchised now for four years, only four women have ever sat in Congress. And one of these was elected only because she was the wife of a man in Congress who died, and another only because she was the daughter. Furthermore, however splendid these four women were, they were of no great value to the woman movement, because they did not go to Congress to help that movement. They were elected on other issues and were not much concerned over women's interests.

MRS. STEPHEN H. P. PELL, NATIONAL FINANCE CHAIRMAN OF WOMAN'S PARTY, AND LADY REGINALD HOSKINS IN THE GARDENS OF THE PELL ESTATE AT FORT TICONDEROGA, NEW YORK WHERE THE TEA WAS GIVEN FOR DELEGATES TO "WOMEN FOR CONGRESS" CONFERENCE

THE outlook for the future is no better. Primaries have already been held this year in twenty-four states, and in only five of these twenty-four states have any women been nominated. This means that in nineteen states which have made their nominations for Congress, there is not a single woman on the ticket of any party. How far, then, shall we go if we stand idle and leave everything to evolution?

In the five states where women did get a nomination for Congress, these nominations were given only in districts which are believed to be almost hopeless for the ticket on which the woman was nominated. The woman received the nomination only when the political parties were convinced there was no chance of victory, when the nomination meant merely carrying the burden and expense of the campaign and keeping the party alive in the particular district, without hope of success at the polls.

One of the five states which has nominated a woman is Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania one woman has been nominated by the Democratic Party, two by the Prohibition Party and one by the Socialists—and they are all nominated in districts which are conceded to the Republicans.

Another of the five states which have nominated women is Illinois. Here a woman has been nominated on the Democratic ticket for a seat that seems almost certain to go to the Republicans. In Ohio a woman has been nominated on the Democratic ticket in a strong Republican district. In Tennessee the Republicans have nominated a woman in a Democratic district. In Kansas the Democrats have nominated a woman in a district conceded to the Republicans. To summarize, four women have been nominated by the Democrats in Republican districts; one woman has been nominated by the Republicans in a Democratic dictrict; two women have been nominated by the Prohibitionists in Republican districts, and one woman has been nominated by the Socialists in a Republican district. This is the result of the primaries to date! This is the situation we must face.

ALL the women who have been nominated are running in districts where the present representative is either hostile or indifferent to the Equal Rights Amendment. Foremost among these opponents is Congressman Graham, Republican nominee for the second congressional district in Pennsylvania, against whom Mrs. Jessie Collett, the Democratic nominee, is running. Mr. Graham was a member of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives when we were fighting for the suffrage amendment and opposed that amendment. Today, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he is opposing the Equal Rights Amendment. As soon as we introduced the Equal Rights Amendment in Congress last December we came up against the blockade of the Judiciary Committee, with Mr. Graham at its head. Past that blockade we were never able to go. It seems particularly important, therefore, that women support Mrs. Collett against Mr. Graham, who has so steadfastly opposed the Equal Rights Amendment.

Each of the other campaigns which women are making is also in a district where the present incumbent is either hostile or indifferent to the Amendment, though none has been so prominent in his opposition as has Mr. Graham.

SOME of the nominations of women have been made so recently that we did not have time to see the candidates before this Conference, but we have seen four of the eight women candidates. All four are members of the Woman's Party; all four are strong supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment and of a general feminist program. All four are splendid types of women.

But unless women rally to their support, all of these women candidates seem doomed to defeat.

I propose to you that we do all that is possible to put them into Congress. If enough women join with us, we can succeed. If enough do not join to bring victory, it will be a step forward, at least, to rally even a portion of the voters back of the "Women for Congress" idea, and this step will prepare the way for victory in a later campaign.

But whether these women candidates are elected or defeated, the campaign itself cannot fail. The campaign must necessarily make the position of women more of an issue in the election than it would otherwise be. The women candidates for whom we work will be the flag-bearers for the woman's cause—taking Equal Rights before the people. When political leaders see women uniting back of women, regardless of party, in order that there may be women in Congress, they will see that it is political wisdom to put women on their tickets. They will see, moveover, that it is political wisdom to support Equal Rights when they see women campaigning for women, because the women candidates stand for Equal Rights.

I PROPOSE to you, therefore, as our election policy, that we rally to the aid of all the women candidates who have already been nominated and all who may be nominated in future primaries, regardless of their political affiliations, provided they will support the Equal Rights Amendment and a general feminist program. Let us try to put these women in Congress by uniting back of them, and not let them go down to the defeat which now seems so certain.

This resolution I now lay before you for your consideration.

Social Events at the Conference

ONE of the most delightful memories of the "Women for Congress" Conference that will live long after the hard work of the Conference has been forgotten is the garden tea at which Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, finance chairman of the Woman's Party, was hostess on Friday afternoon, August 15th.

The Conference members motored out to Fort Ticonderoga over a beautiful scenic route which brought them close to some of the most beautiful of the Adirondack country. The Pells have a wonderful estate, a few miles outside of the town of Ticonderoga, which comprises 5000 acres, and includes the historic old Fort Ticonderoga, where Ethan Allen made his vigorous demand for the surrender of the British general. The famous words the leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" spoke as he demanded the surrender "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" are placarded on the walls of the fort.

The guests on arriving were first piloted through the fort, with its gray walled boundaries overlooking Lake George, and in its present restored state, with minutest attention paid to detail, it was easy to picture the dramatic moment that made the fort so famous. One wing of the barracks has been completely restored, and houses an interesting museum of relics of the Ethan Allen family and relics dug up from the ruins of the fort. An interesting historic library is included among the antiques, and models in the exact replicas of the colonial uniforms are shown.

A SHORT drive down the hill into a peaceful valley brought the guests to the Pell country home, called "The Pavilion," a charming colonial house built in revolutionary days by Mr. Pell's grandfather. This rambling, white house, set picturesquely among a grove of elm trees, has a peculiarly intimate charm in its unconventional architectural lines. Tea was served in the dining room with delightful informality, and the hostess was assisted there by her house guest, Lady Hoskins of England and by Mrs. Mortimer Ferris, wife of State Senator Ferris, and Mrs. Alice Bascom, both of Ticonderoga.

The guests enjoyed to the utmost the beautiful Jardin du Roi (Garden of the King), which is one of the charm spots of the country. The garden was laid out in 1757 and bears on the corner-stone of the brick wall an inscription announcing that it was built by Captain de Pontleroy, chief engineer to Marquis de Montcalm. Laid out with formal brick walks that wind their way among brilliant-hued borders of perennials blooming in artistic confusion, the garden centers about a lovely deep pool which reflects the flowers and the skies in vieing splendor. The walk is broken along its entire length and breadth with enchanting nooks and alcoves hiding secluded seats that fairly speak of the romance of a bygone day. Altogether it is one of the most delightful spots fancy can picture, and the Conference members felt it an unusual privilege to have seen and enjoyed it.

SATURDAY afternoon Mrs. Cora Putnam Hale entertained with a garden tea no less charming. Her grounds, quite as lovely in their way, present unhampered Nature at its best. Situated high on the hillside at Elizabethtown, the formally kept grounds are comparatively small, but the remainder, allowed to retain its original splendor, with a winding road carrying the guests into deepest woods, gives the comfortable feeling of being alone with Nature and yet close to the comforts of civilization. It commands a magnificent view of hills upon hills as far as the eye can reach, and the Adirondacks are brought very close to the visitor.

The Pilgrimage

SINCE a statement has been made that the Woman's Party discriminated against negroes in the pilgrimage to the grave of Inez Milholland, we are giving, for the benefit of our readers who may wish to know the facts, our correspondence with Heywood Broun of the *New York World* on the subject.

Heywood Broun's Article In The New York World

"There was a time when no militant organization in America seemed to me so courageous as the Woman's Party. It was hell-bent upon the pursuit of an ideal. And now I read in the papers that a group of the National Woman's Party has done a petty and shabby thing. And in explaining this behavior the leaders of the group say that they could not have done otherwise, because that would have been 'bad politics.'

"They did not want a negro to speak at the grave of Inez Milholland, because, as Mrs. Gaeta Wold Boyer explained, 'We want to try and elect some Congressmen in Southern States.'

"And Alice Paul said, 'This was arranged as a demonstration, and it was no place for colored people to speak.'

"Apparently there was a catch to that old sardonic query, 'Are women people?' and those who asked it wanted to get the reply, 'Yes, unless they happen to be negro women.'"

The Woman's Party Reply

"August 25, 1924.

"Mr. Heywood Broun,
"New York World,
"New York, N. Y.

"Dear Mr. Broun—I have read your statement that the Woman's Party 'did not want a negro to speak at the grave of Inez Milholland,' and am writing to give you the facts.

"The pilgrimage to the grave of Inez Milholland was organized by the Woman's Party. It consisted almost entirely of Woman's Party members who had worked with Inez in the suffrage fight, although we also invited her family and friends to accompany us. We arranged a very simple ceremony of music and singing, and, at the urgent request of a member of Inez's family, we arranged to have no speakers at the grave.

"Shortly before the service began, Mr. Milholland, the father of Inez, told us that he had invited Mr. Scott, a distinguished negro, to speak at the grave. We explained to Mr. Scott that there were to be no speeches at the grave, and asked if he would place a wreath, as the rest of us were doing, instead of making a speech. To this suggestion he immediately acceded.

"After we had placed our flowers and the choir was leading the procession down the hillside, Mr. Milholland called upon Mr. Scott and Mrs. Hunton, secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negroes, to speak. The Woman's Party members listened with courtesy to these two speakers, and at the conclusion expressed appreciation to them of what they had said. These two Negroes were the *only speakers* at the grave.

"At this point I want to make clear that these two speakers did not intentionally break into our service. They came to the pilgrimage, we understand, under the impression that it had been organized by the Milholland family; that speeches were to be made at the grave dealing with various political, social and economic movements with which Inez had been connected, and that they were to represent upon this occasion the movement for the advancement of Negroes. As soon as they learned that the memorial at the grave was a Woman's Party memorial, organized and financed by the Woman's

Party; that it was to commemorate the service of Inez to the suffrage cause; and that there were to be no speeches, they fell in with these plans and would not have spoken had they not been publicly called upon to do so.

"I would like, before concluding, to take up two statements which you make. You write: They did not want a negro to speak at the grave of Inez Milholland, because, as Mrs. Gaeta Wold Boyer explained, "We want to try and elect some Congressmen in Southern States."' This statement was not made by Mrs. Boyer, and could not have been made because we are not trying to elect Congressmen in any Southern State.

"You attribute the following statement to me: 'This was arranged as a demonstration of women, and it was no place for colored people to speak.' With regard to colored people as speakers, we arranged, as I have already said, to have no speakers, and the question of the color of speakers was never discussed by us.

"The Woman's Party is made up of women of all races, creeds and nationalities who are united on the one program of working to raise the status of women. In our organization there is absolutely no discrimination with regard to race, creed or nationality. If we had planned to have speakers upon this occasion, the question of their race would not have been considered in selecting them.

"We are sorry that this controversy has arisen over our effort to honor one of our fellow-workers. I think that all the women of the Woman's Party who went upon this pilgrimage did so with the single desire of expressing their affection for Inez. They had no thought of political effect or expediency in what they were doing and greatly regret that the effort has been made to use this pilgrimage against the interests of the woman's cause to which Inez gave her life.

"Sincerely,
(Signed) "ALICE PAUL,
"Vice-President."

Business and Professional Women Endorse Equal Rights

THE Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs held at West Baden, July 21, 1924, endorsed the Lucretia Mott Amendment and pledged its support to the campaign for the amendment. The text of the resolution passed by the convention is as follows:

> "We recommend the study of the Equal Rights Amendment, known as the Lucretia Mott Amendment, and most heartily offer our support to its leaders in Congress."

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE: *Treasurer*

NETTIE TRAIL: *Auditor: C. P. A.*

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7th, 1912, to August 15th, 1924, $1,264,865.11.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, August 1st, 1924, to August 15th, 1924. *(Half of membership fees are retained by the State Headquarters. The half of these fees sent to National Headquarters are listed below)*:

Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.	$50.00
Mrs. Kate Campbell Robertson, Tenn.	15.00
Miss Grace Henshaw, Mass.	10.00
Miss Rose Heineck, Wash.	1.00
Miss Mamie E. Johnson, N. C.	2.50
Mrs. M. K. Murray, N. J.	5.00
Miss Louisa F. Strittmater, N. J.	5.00
Miss Editha Phelps, Ill.	5.00
Dr. Caroline Spencer, Col.	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Col.	5.00
Mrs. Oliver H. Shoup, Col.	200.00
Mrs. H. C. Reynolds, D. C.	100.00
Rev. Olympia Brown, Wis.	5.00
Mrs. W. L. Wellington, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Mary M. Deal, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Cornelia Hale, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. O. W. Cook, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Martha I. Stevens, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Corbin, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Edwin Staples, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Weir, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Flora M. Hinds, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. R. H. Murphy, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Marion E. Murphy, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Anna Thomsen Milburn, Wash.	20.00
Mrs. Joseph Lowe, N. Y.	10.00
Dr. Elizabeth Bajanova, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Louis E. Beeber, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. J. L. Deligdish, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. H. Gottner, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Muriel J. Berg, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Flora J. Feist, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Madeleine Clarke, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Sara A. Sly, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Amy C. Bachman, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Laura Gottlieb, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Joseph Gutman, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Adele L. Remer, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Ella F. Smith, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Sylvia Stem, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. J. Ansbacher, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. S. Wyler, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Jessie L. Collett, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. Ida Chamberlain, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Ida Hoyt Treadway, Cal.	1.00
Dr. Helen Marshall Giddings, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. Frances Lane Glassell, Col.	20.00
Mrs. Zara McKenzie Rice, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Augusta Gould Batchelor, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. H. C. Lammers, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Mabel Phillips, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Marion H. Holmes, Cal.	5.00
Miss Olivia Holmes, Cal.	5.00
Mrs. Viola Lea Walker, D. C.	89.00
Mrs. Jennie E. Smith, Tex.	15.00
Mrs. C. M. Sheehan, Cuba	1.00
Mrs. Eleanora Bash, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Grivelda B. Rukeyser, N. Y.	1.00
Dr. Mildred S. Jennings, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Harriet Connor Brown, D. C.	10.00
Miss Betty W. Mayer, D. C.	25.00
Dr. Lillian J. Martin, Cal.	5.00
Miss Fidelia Jewett, Cal.	5.00
Miss Camilla G. Whitcomb, Mass.	20.00
Mrs. Maud L. Bull, N. Y.	100.00
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Miss Pauline Steinberg, N. J.	10.00
Mrs. Jennie E. Cahill, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Anna H. Clear, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Frederick Knapp, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. James M. Hamilton, Vt.	1.00
Miss Eva Bradley, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. R. Barreda, N. Y.	1.00
Miss G. Bosque, Cuba	1.00
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, D. C.	100.00
Miss Janet Levinson, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Marie E. Bassett, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Charles W. Nelson, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. F. Emma Bishop, W. Va.	100.00
Mrs. Charles W. Lewis, Md.	20.00
Miss Elizabeth A. Bacon, Mass.	5.00
Miss Elizabeth S. Craig, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Jean E. Conkey, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Tacie Parry Paul, N. J.	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Culbertson, Pa.	10.00
Miss Grace V. W. H. Henderson, Pa.	10.00
Miss Anna D. Beatty, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Jennie R. Dornblum, Pa.	1.00
Miss Clara Rotter, Wis.	1.00
Miss Jane Dyer, D. C.	1.00
Miss Ronah Gordon, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Sarah Lowe, N. Y.	1.00
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Miss Ruth E. Schulmerich, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Adelaide B. Vreeland, N. J.	1.00
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Miss A. M. Van Skite, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. W. V. Moody, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Karl C. Schuyler, Col.	900.00
Dr. Minerva Blair Pontius, Ind.	50.00
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.	50.00
Mrs. Charles A. Farwell, La.	10.00
Mrs. Edna Burd Merrill, N. J.	5.00
Miss Annie M. Wilson, Md.	5.00
Camden (N. J.) Branch	10.00
Mrs. Mabel S. Keese, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Mabel Graham, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. T. W. Downing, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Vivian Pierce, N. Y.	25.00
Miss Mina E. Lafayette, Vt.	1.00
Per District of Columbia Branch:	
Mrs. B. McClung	.50
Miss Carrie Wilson	.50
Miss Mary M. Hay	2.75
Miss Emily I. Farnum	2.50
Mrs. Addie H. Snow	2.50
Mrs. Eunice W. Felton, Mass.	5.00
Mrs. Gerrard R. Lowrey, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. William F. Yale, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Jessie R. Wegniel, N. Y.	1.00
Miss N. T. O'Donohue, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Cornelia E. Briegel, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Henry Starks, N. Y.	1.00
Miss F. W. Wiband, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Anna Gould Clayton, Ill.	10.00
Per Washington Branch:	
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Mrs. A. P. Fassett	.50
Mrs. George L. Nye	.50
Mrs. Jeanette Hoffman	.50
Mrs. Madeline Sedgwick	.50
Mrs. Leo G. Loacker	.50
Per Massachusetts Branch:	
Mrs. Evelyn Adams	.50
Mrs. Elizabeth Barker	.50
Mrs. Mary Caldwell	.50
Mrs. Thomas Dalton	.50
Mrs. Anna Taylor	40.00
Miss Mary Farris	.50
Miss Ella Findeisen	17.50
Mrs. J. J. McIntosh	.50
Mrs. Minnie Rose	.50
Miss Dorothy Prescott	5.00
Mrs. Walter Sherman	.50
Mrs. Walter Sayward	.50
Mrs. Alfreda Perkins	.50
Mrs. Maude R. Knight	.50
Miss Madeline Carter	.50
Mrs. Ada W. Platt	.50
Miss Harriet Smith	.50
Mrs. Mary Findeisen	.50
Total receipts, August 1st to 15th, 1924	$2,285.23
Total receipts, December 7th, 1912, to August 15th, 1924	$1,264,865.11

Louise Bonney's

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